

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." — Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XLV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1830.

No. 40.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

A PASSAGE IN LIFE.

THE BRIEF.

He stood before the altar; and a shade
Of darkness for a moment cross'd his brow,
And melted into brightness on his lip,
And a slight tremor thrill'd him, as the blood
Came boiling to his forehead—and sunk back,
And rush'd like lava to his burning cheek.
But this was over—and the confidence
Of manhood was upon him: he stood
Erect, in pride and nobleness, before
The minister of the High God—nay—
Hour and tremulous, and bowed with years,
And she, the lovely, the beautiful, stood up
Beside the chosen one; and meekly bent
Her half-closed eye upon her swelling breast;
And on her temples slept a raven tree,
Shading the beautiful veins that melted thro'
Like amethyst half hidden in the snow.
And loveliness hung round her, like a soft
And silvery drapery. And pain, and sin,
And sorrow's discipline, on her fair brow
Had no abiding place. The various shades
Of sorrow and of gladness, came and went
With almost every pulse, like the uncertain
And silent memory of forgotten dreams.
They stood together and their hearts were
proud.
His of its nobleness—and hers of His!
The Holy Father offered up a prayer,
That happiness in after time might be
The garden of their love—and that the star
That rose so beautiful and cloudless now,
Might light their years of trial, and go down
Calmly, as it arose—and they were wed.

Here endeth this fair picture. Time wore
on,
And they commingled with the callous world,
And slept, and were forgotten. Others came
And filled their places at the social health;
They too have passed away. And ever thus
Time silently goes on his ceaseless round,
Unnoticed and unknown; and human kind
Are but the puppets, moved about at will,
And lain within the dreamless sepulchre,
To wait the coming of that far-off day,
When the enfranchis'd spirit shall awake,
And burst the tenements of the hum'd grave,
And live and be immortal. W. D. G.

INDIAN CHARACTER.

"How! en toro"—Orto.

The absence of regular historians among the Indians is, and should be, a source of much regret to those who delight to store their minds with those facts connected with the original possessors of that soil which now opens the bosom of its wealth to beings of almost another origin. Having dwelt some time with and near them, I have used considerable diligence, at various times, in endeavoring to ascertain how and in what manner, if any, they have preserved the remembrance of remarkable events among them. Whether they had traditional or legendary tales of the origin of their tribes; whether they knew the time when the country in which they resided was first occupied by them; whether, in that case, it was unoccupied, or in possession of other Indians, and whether they conquered or purchased the country so occupied. My inquiries have also extended to their wars, the wiles practised by their most distinguished warriors; the nature also of their pretended intercourse with the Great Spirit; how many spirits they supposed possessed an influence over their tribes; what they thought of futurity, and what their general ideas were of moral and social obligations. I have seldom received to any of these inquiries, a clear and satisfactory answer.

They have traditions; but of so confused a nature, and so mysteriously combined with men and beasts, extraordinary transformation from one to the other, and so thoroughly involved in the clouds of superstition, that they are rendered utterly unintelligible to all but the Indians themselves.

Their songs constitute their history, but as dates are entirely neglected, (for they "keep no note of time,") it is impossible for the oldest man among them to fix the events thus narrated upon any particular period of time. There is one source, however, of instructive amusement among them, and that is to sit and listen to the rehearsal of the war-like achievements that have been performed within the remembrance of the narrator, and possibly by himself. He often tells them with spirit and sprightliness, and can generally say how many winters are past by since they were acted. No one but he who resided among them knows, or can know, the fund of military anecdote, if I may so call it, in their possession.

No one knows or can know, the surprising acts of valor performed by them, sometimes as a tribe, but more generally by individuals. Under an excitement, particularly a little success, there are no people on earth braver or more daring, even to rashness, than they are. Once under this excitement, alone or among thousands, an Indian sees nothing but the object of his rage, if an enemy, or his love, if a

friend. In fact, they are educated for brave men. Influence and wealth are only for the brave, and the highest seat at the council fire, or the most important character in the dance, is always awarded to him who passes for the bravest man.—Indians (I speak of those on the upper Missouri) are underrated. White men talk, as if twenty common men, well armed, could drive the prairies for Indians as they would beat a jungle for deer. This is idle talk.—These Indians have yet to learn who are their superiors in their own method of fighting. Perfect horsemen, they know their strength when well mounted, better than the whites would have them believe. No men but mounted men can ever, except in large bodies, safely travel the country where they live or roam. The moral (as Napoleon called the impression of strength or force on the mind) is very considerable, and, with inexperienced men, often creates a sudden panic or astonishment that proves their ruin, before sufficient time elapses for them to recover their self-possession.

Painted, almost naked, and at full speed, they rush upon their foes suddenly from an ambush, with a yell apparently of delight at the prospect of blood. The hideous expression of their countenance has, at the same time, an appalling effect to those unaccustomed to their mode of painting themselves. The first effect is intended for, and often is, almost stupefaction. Here lies their strength on the plain, or where they can act with celerity and they who can retain self-possession at the onset, with a tolerable adequate force, have nothing to fear afterwards. Without retaining that (which the main effort of the Indians is to destroy) the chances are against escape. Many a white man has gone to these prairies confident of his abilities for self-protection, and been literally cut to pieces by the tomahawk whilst on his horse with his loaded rifle in his hand. They might have been, probably, were brave, but they allowed themselves to be astonished, and all from underrating their foes.

There is another strong trait of character among the Indians, their singular pride. Squaws frequently cry Indians into acts of vengeance and retaliation, but they have a stronger influence even than that over them: a squaw can laugh or shame an Indian to commit the most wanton act of murder, cruelty, and inhumanity. Her jeer and taunts, after an unsuccessful "totong" of a war party, will send an Indian forth alone, without rest or delay, under the pledge of the most sacred oath known to him, that he will not return without a scalp or a prisoner. To redeem this pledge, and satisfy the oath, he will commit the most barbarous and disgustingly inhuman acts. It is under the influence of this feeling that he becomes what is called among the Indians foolish—that is perfectly reckless of life. It is singular, but nevertheless true, that the Indians should look with such utter contempt upon every thing like effeminacy, and still be so much under the influence of their squaws. No greater term of reproach can be bestowed by them upon an individual, than to call him a squaw. It signifies that he is a beast of burden. Squaws almost never approach the council, the feast, or the dance, that is, a national or medicinal dance. They follow and obey their lords and masters apparently in silence. Humility and obedience are, with health and industry, the only recommendations of a wife. Still, these very women, as among us, manage to govern in every thing they wish. They do it by appearing not to do it. The Indian always appears the master, and satisfied with the appearance, suffers himself to be mastered. Here I might call the attention of some of our females, whose ambition to become the "better-horse," leads them sometimes to over-shoot the mark; but as advise unasked is generally suspected, I leave them to make their own comments.

Hydrophobia.—It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, as the opinion of a learned and experienced physician of that city, that the dreadful disease, hydrophobia, is not produced by a specific virus, but that it is a tertian affection, and that there is always danger from the bite of a dog, whether healthy or diseased, in the same manner there is always danger of locking up women, driving the flesh with a pair of tongs, or nail.—Hydrophobia does not probably ensue from the bite of a dog rather than locking up from the other cause.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Parents, & especially mothers, should be aware that the natural effect of the extreme heat of the season, and of teething, separate or conjoined, is feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impeded digestion in their children.—They ought also to know that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness & sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes, and pastry except pure water, or toast water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not what is agreeable at the moment to the child, or chimes in with the oftentimes silly fondness of the mamma, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing twice daily, in lukewarm water, or even cold water, if the skin be hot and dry; regular airings out of doors, in the morning, and on the approach of evening; the bed room well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow directly on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility—to listen to no neighboring gossip—to be deceived by no impudent quack; and every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be perilling the lives of his fellow-creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermisfuges and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when the infants are ailing, sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food, and giving it of a still simpler quality; or what it is still better, by enforcing abstinence, except from such drinks as rice, or barley, or gum Arabic water, slightly sweetened or salted as may be most agreeable—

Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, their's be the penalty, as their's assuredly will be the blame.—*Journal of Health.*

From the New England Farmer.

To encourage deaf persons to repeat the experiments here stated, I will state my case. When a lad, serving my apprenticeship in a store, I caught a cold and began to be deaf, with a roaring noise in my ears, like that of a great wheel when spinning. The deafness increased I applied to an eminent physician, who directed me to syringe my ears with honey and water, soapsuds, &c. I did so; and put wool, wet with brandy, into my ears—but all to no purpose. I became so deaf as not to understand my customers; and in ordinary conversation I could not hear that any one spoke. A young doctor living opposite the store, asked leave to put a drop of Balsam Copalva in one ear. I allowed it, and went to the store, held that side of my head up, for the balsam to penetrate the ear and head, put my finger into the ear, and worked it most of the time for an hour, when I was startled by a sudden noise like a gun, and could immediately hear in that ear. Overcome with joy, I went to the Doctor—he put a drop of the Balsam Copalva into the other ear, and I repeated the process with the finger for about two hours, when a similar noise and perfect hearing ensued. The cold caused a feverish habit, which dried the ear glue in the ears to the hardness of a scab, which caused the deafness.

I have no doubt that infants often become deaf in a similar manner, and remain so during life, through lack of similar relief. The ticking of a watch held in the mouth, if heard, might test the soundness or natural state of the tympanum of the ear.

A member of the Jewish persuasion is at the head of no less than twenty-seven British charities in London—most of which are for the promotion of Christianity. There are incident in Great Britain about 27,000 Jews—of whom 20,000 live in London. Sir Robert Peel lately observed in the House of Commons, of them:—"The upper classes are eminent for charity and sympathy with the sufferings of their fellow-men; and the lower classes are not marked by any virtues beyond what is common amongst persons in that rank of life."

WHAT IS LAW LIKE?

Law is like a country dance—people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too—they that take the least of it are best off. It is like a homely gentleman, "very well to follow"; and like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion—people are bewitched to get into it; and like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.

Errata.—Those who write for the press have many plagues to contend with—not the least of which is the unaccountable errors which the types take upon themselves to commit. The last and worst with which we have met, is the following from a daily print, in which two *f's* have fallen upon and displaced two legitimate *P's*. It is too bad.—"The Presbyterian society of Lassington have given a calf to the Rev. John McCullough, late of Frederick, Md. to become their pastor. The calf has been accepted."—*Ariel.*

Presence of mind in a Child.—Some

few days since two of the children of Mr. Gabriel Horton, of this town, one aged about three years and the other 18 months, were playing some rods from the house, near a well which was full to the brim, unprotected by a curb, when the youngest accidentally fell in.

Mr. H. being some distance off, luckily heard the children anxiously calling for her, and immediately repaired in the direction of the noise, where she found the youngest in the well and the other holding it up by the arms!! It was immediately rescued quite exhausted. We mention this circumstance, as a remarkable evidence of presence of mind in so young a child. In 99 cases out of 100, under similar circumstances, instead of affording assistance on the spot, a child so young would have run to its parents for relief—not afford it themselves.

Goshen Republican.

The number of Ministers in the Presbyterian Church, according to the late returns, is 1711; congregations, 2158; communicants, 173,339. The number of communicants in the Baptist churches throughout the country, is about 300,000; in the Methodist churches, say 450,000.

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

A Good Shave!—Whilst the proprietor of one of the Habersham gold mines was one day overseeing his negroes, he thought they lost too much time in scratching their heads; and the weather being warm, and their hair long, he humanely had them close shaved. On shaking out the wool after this operation was performed, he was no less surprised than delighted at finding several ounces of pure gold amongst it, which they had secreted there while at work.

We learn from the Boston papers, that Dr. Kidder, of Medford, has raised in his garden a gooseberry four inches long, and three inches round. Its length, therefore, was four times its diameter. Query, was it not a cucumber?

Balt. Gaz.

Conjugal Affection.—We announced a few days since that M. M., Comptroller of the Mint, shot himself. This dreadful act was committed in the presence of his wife, who had been for several years dumb, and deprived of the use of her limbs, by a severe paralysis; the shock she received from viewing this horrible scene, instantly restored not only her power of speech, but all her other faculties.—*Paris Adr.*

Sun-flower Oil.—It is likely to become an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American Farmer states that at a large dinner party in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently, consisting of gentlemen from town and country, a Salad, dressed with Sun-flower Oil was eaten, and was pronounced to be exceedingly well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be Olive Oil. By an ingenious mode of extracting the Oil, a bushel of seed will yield a gallon of Oil. Land which produces Indian Corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of the seed or grain of the sunflower per acre.

Nat. Int.

A convict in the State Prison lately cut his hand off to avoid work. Another drank blood to spit it out and get in the Hospital. What pains lazy folks take!

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly replied, "No, certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then (said he) remember I know in whom I have believed, and that He holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand."

A man without a Soul.—A superficial fellow, swaggering in the company of his betters, gave vent to his atheism, by boasting that the existence of man closes in the grave. "It is very probable (replied a gentleman present) that this may be true of you, and yet not at all applicable to beings possessing intelligence."

Love-letter paper is made in New-Jersey, scented with rose and geranium. The scent will last for years; and is safely warranted to outlast half the love inscribed upon it.

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone is mentioned in the Liverpool papers received at this office by late arrivals. Two vessels, the *Lochiel*, of Liverpool, and the *Britannia*, of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead.

Penn. Inq.

A Rich and Deep Soil.—A letter from a gentleman on a tour of observation in Texas, states that the land lying on and between the waters of the Colorado and the San Barnard, in lat. 29, 30, N. is unequalled in fertility by any on the American continent. "I have seen," says he, "the best kind of what is called mulatto soil, extend to a depth of 22 feet; and I was peculiarly struck with the fineness and delicacy of the natural grasses, which are equal in their nutritive properties to the best kind cultivated at the North. The sleekness of the thousands of cattle, and herds of deer feeding on these natural fields, bordered by timber and intersected by running streams, fully convinced me of their excellence"—The extent of this fine country is estimated at one and a half millions of acres.

The "Savage State."—The Cherokee Phoenix informs us that several schools in Georgia are furnished with Indian teachers, educated at the Missionary villages in the Nation.

On the 14th of May, the Duke of Reichstadt (Bonaparte's son) completed his 19th year. He is a very fine tall young man: his eyes have the same expression as his father's, but his features resemble more his mother's. About two years ago, the Emperor of Austria (who is remarkably fond of him,) presented him with a Captain's commission, and he has since been appointed Aid de-Camp to the Arch-duke Charles. He is much liked at Vienna from his affability and amiable manners.

A good Cow.—The Northampton Courier states that a cow in that town, owned by Dr. Barrett, has given milk and butter after the following schedule: she has been milked for the last fortnight every 8 hours, and at each milking has yielded a pailfull measuring 10 quarts, the weight of the milk averaging daily 49 pounds. Her milk has yielded daily 2 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, making 52 lbs. 6 oz. in 14 days; from one milking alone, one pound and six ounces was made, which give four pounds and two ounces of butter in one day from one cow! The butter was of a superior quality, and sold for a shilling per pound, while the usual price in the village has been but ten cents.

The editor of Flint's Western Review asserts, in his last number, that during a long residence at Cincinnati, he has never witnessed, in a single instance, at that place, the slightest appearance of *Aurora Borealis*.

Time is the surest foundation both of reputation and fortune, and the first step to greatness, is to be honest.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830; Constables will take notice, that agreeably to the 2d sect. of the act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said Duties, they are required on or before the first day of August term, viz: on the 23d day of August next, to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail dealers of Goods and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Merchants and dealers embraced in the provisions of the above recited act, are hereby notified, that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them, if they see proper to attend, as to the amount of their annual sales, during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the first day of September next for 8 months.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take a license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

Class	Amt. of Sales.	Per ann.	For 8 m.
1.	\$50,000	\$50	\$33 33
2.	40,000	40	26 67
3.	30,000	30	20 00
4.	20,000	25	16 67
5.	15,000	20	13 33
6.	10,000	15	10 00
7.	5,000	12 50	8 33
8.	2,500	10	6 67

DAN'L SHEFFER, *Associate*
WM. McCLEAN, *Judges*
JACOB FICKES, *Esq.*
JAS. M'ILHENNY, *Esq.*
THOS. EHREHART, *Esq.*

July 20.

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON

Has just received from Huntingdon county, 350 prime Keeping Sheep, nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.

June 29.

JOURNEYMAN CARPENTERS WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants, immediately, 4 or 5 good Journeymen Carpenters—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Chambersburg, July 13.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the Estate of PATRICK M'FARLAND, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, at the house of Mrs. M'Farland, in Abbottstown, on the 13th day of September, 1830—otherwise they will be excluded from payment. Those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to

MARY A. M'TAGERTT, *Adm'r.*

July 13.

WHO WANTS A BARGAIN?

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing 170 ACRES, in fine order, on which is a new two-story STONE HOUSE, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old ORCHARD, of excellent fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars

of the purchase-money may be paid in ARTICLES OF TRADE, such as Dry Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c. &c.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

F. LEAS.

Littles-Town, July 13.

LIBERTY RIFLEMEN!

YOU will parade at Nicholas Moritz's Tavern, in Liberty township, on Saturday the 14th of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely. The Rifles will be drawn on said day.

By Order of Capt. HARBAUGH.

July 13.

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Fib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Susquehanna.

Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of

SEED & DRY LUMBER, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMISTEE, TILTON, & Co.

May 1.

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE, AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11.

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

Sienna, July 1830.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to the Estate of ADAM WALTER, Senior, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to make payment; and persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated for settlement, to either of the Executors, before the 1st of November next.

HENRY WALTER, *Esq.*
C. F. KEENER, *Esq.*

Menallen township, July 20.

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IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,

Gig Tire, do.

Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,

Square and Round Iron,

Scallop Iron,

Plough Irons, Nail Rods,

Band and Strap Iron,

Bar-Iron, assorted,

Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most

accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

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For Pedigree, &c. see bills.

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship New-York arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th June, and brought papers from London to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th. From the New-York Evening papers and the second edition of the Journal of Commerce, we select the following:

His Majesty was still living, and while it was daily expected that his dissolution would be announced, it was thought very possible that by the unremitting care taken of him, his life might be prolonged many weeks.

A letter in the Court Circular, from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th June, says:

It is too true, that this amendment in his Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side near the region of the heart. This some of the Journals reflected upon the Royal Sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is never was performed until last Wednesday when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Fierney; and, as it appears at present, with unexpectedly beneficial effects.

The recent improvement in his Majesty's symptoms is said to have been occasioned by the rupture of an internal abscess, which took place during one of the violent paroxysms of which the royal sufferer has been subject.

The forgery bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 11th, and Sir James Mackintosh's motion to abolish capital punishment except for the forgery of wills, was carried by a majority of thirteen.

In the House of Commons on the 10th June, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell Mr. Peel replied—

That the restrictions laid by the State of Georgia on vessels having on board free persons of color, and the requisition that such vessels should perform a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment merely of internal regulation passed by that State, and that we had no right, as a friendly Power, to interfere in the regulation; however, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations.

On the 15th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion to adopt measures for withdrawing the settlement at Sierra Leone, which he urged had been a total failure. He made a statement of the frightful mortality which had carried off the population there in different years. After a debate, in which Gen. Gascogne made a worthless attack on the friends of negro emancipation, Mr. Hume withdrew his resolution, and moved for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, which was agreed to.

STILL LATER.—The packet ship Doer, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston late in the evening of Tuesday last.

The King was still living—but it was out of the compass of probability that his suffering could be protracted many days.

LIVERPOOL, June 22d, 12, A. M.

The only thing which absorbs the public attention here is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning, by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch: recovery is impossible.

FRENCH ARMY LANDED!

An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday morning, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The embarkation com-

menced on the morning of the 14th June, at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division of Betherneze has captured nine guns and two mortars. The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—By the brig Ocean at New-York, Gibraltar papers to the 10th June, have been received, confirming the statement made in several letters from Mahon of the horrible murder of the crews of two French vessels by the Algerines—the following are extracts.

MALTA, June 2. The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the 1st day of June, in the

Captain Hastings, of H. M. brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 22d ultimo.

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FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

By the Packet ship Erie, Capt. Fink, we have received Paris papers to the 15th, & Havre to the 16th, both favourable.

The French elections were to begin on the 23d of June. The tone of the papers shows that the contests will be warm, and the following proclamation issued by the King on the 13th does not indicate over abundant confidence on the part of the government. The following translation is from the morning papers.

PROCLAMATION. CHARLES, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Frenchmen! The last Chamber of Deputies have misconceived my intentions. I had a right to calculate on their concurrence in accomplishing the good I meditated. It was refused me As the father of my people, my heart is affected at this; as King, I am offended.—I pronounced the dissolution of the Chambers.

Frenchmen! Your prosperity is my glory; your happiness is mine. At the moment when the electoral colleges are to open in every part of my kingdom, it is right that you should listen to the voice of your King.

To maintain the Constitution and the institutions which are founded upon it, has been and always will be the end of my efforts. But to attain this end, I must act freely, and cause to be respected the sacred immunities which appertain to my crown.

These constitute the guarantee of public repose and your liberties. The nature of the government would be changed, if culpable encroachments should enfeeble my prerogatives; and I should be false to my oath were I to permit it.

Under the shade of the government, France has become flourishing and free. She owes to it her privileges, her credit, and her industry.—France finds nothing to envy in other states, and has nothing to desire but the preservation of the rights she possesses.

Be firm then for your rights. I associate them with my own, and will protect them with equal solicitude.

Be not seduced by the insidious words of the enemies of your repose. Repel with indignation the suspicious and hypocritical fears which shake the public confidence, and are intended to excite serious disorders. The sons of those who propagate these false apprehensions, shall be overthrown before my immovable resolution. Your

public and your interests shall no more be compromised than your liberties. I guard them equally.

Electors! Haste to your Colleges.

Let not a culpable negligence prevent your attendance. Let the same sentiments animate you, for under the same banner you rally!

It is your King who demands it; it is your father who calls you.

Fulfil your duties: I shall accomplish mine.

CHARLES. The President of the council of Ministers. PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers, a Bill legalizing Catholic Marriages. A deputation from the Catholics waited on his Grace, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the relief bill, or rather it is but its national development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation, will by degrees drop away; and at last all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, will fade into oblivion, if the madness of parties do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.

The common council of the city of London have, by a decided majority, admitted the Jews to the privileges of freemen. This as far as relates to positive advantages, is of far more intrinsic value to the sons of Israel, than the law lately rejected by Parliament.

From Sicily.—Captain Harris, of the brig Oak, at New York, from Palermo.

States that on the 14th, 15th and 16th

May, there were simultaneous eruptions from Mount Etna and Volcano Islands; and the most violent hurricane that had been experienced for 20 years.

The fire, smoke, cinders, and ashes, which poured forth from their craters, afforded the most sublime and magnificent spectacle.

Most of the inhabitants left the city, under the apprehension that it might be swallowed up by an earthquake, a number of large buildings were blown down, and the forest

trees and vineyards materially damaged.

From a late London Paper.

Unemployed Money.—It has been stated, on good authority, that the balances of money, at this moment, lying unemployed in the Bank of England,

do not amount to less than £7,000,000

sterling. The greater part is lodged in the Bank by bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find employment. It is a sub-

ject of great interest to determine in what mode this surplus of capital will be brought into employment. If chan-

nels cannot be found at home, it will seek employment in foreign countries.

The great money transactions, there-

fore, of the next twelve months, can

hardly fail to present some remarkable

peculiarities.

THE INDIANS.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

NEW ECHOTA, July 8.

We invite our readers to peruse the following extracts of letters, and let them make what comments they please.

One observation, however, we cannot

forbear to make. The arms of the U-

nion are to be employed in subjecting

us to the jurisdiction of Georgia!

Did you know this, Christian reader?

Did you know that the arms of the Re-

public of the United States were to co-

operate with our oppressors! Oh!

Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in

the streets of Askelon!

GOLD MINES, June 24, 1830.

MR. BOUDINOT—Sir: When I left

New Echota for the gold mines, I ex-

pected no interruption from any source

whatever, but I have been painfully dis-

appointed, as well as the Cherokees at

this place, in search for gold.

A detachment of the United States'

troops have been stationed at this place.

They a few days ago arrested nine

gold diggers, citizens of Georgia, and

delivered them over to the civil au-

thority, charged with the violation of

the laws of the United States, prohibi-

ting intrusions on Indian lands. But

as the claims of abstract justice have

been superseded by political expediency,

these men have been discharged with-

out any punishment.

On the 22d, the authorities of Geor-

gia, consisting of a Colonel, a Captain,

and a Sheriff, and about 50 or 60 men,

made a charge on us, and made us near-

ly all prisoners under the laws of the

State, for taking the gold of Georgia,

and marched us over gold pits, logs,

and bushes, in a style called Indian

file, to be committed to gaol, and dealt

with according to law and Georgia jus-

tice. As we marched with a guard be-

fore and behind, I indulged in contrast-

ing past scenes with my present condi-

tion, now in the custody of the Geor-

gians, for no other cause than working

the land of my forefathers. But as the

march was now hurried on, yet slow at

that, for I had hurt both of my feet, and

could not walk fast, our conquerors

came in contact with the troops of the

United States, by whom they were all

arrested, and taken prisoners, their fire

arms taken from them, and they taken

to the commander's quarters, 25 miles

from this place, where the two conflict-

ing powers settled the controversy,

and the prisoners were released.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

From another letter, dated June 27, we

make the following extract:

On the 24th inst. another military

force of about one hundred Georgians

made its appearance. They marched

upon us when digging for gold, and

peremptorily ordered us to desist.—

The charge of a warlike force upon us,

in time of profound peace, and on a cal-

lection of defenceless Cherokees, ef-

fected a shock that has completely par-

alyzed our operations. They committed

some depredations that are com-

mon with lawless and unprincipled

men. After parading their troops a

mong the numerous pits dug up for

gold, they commenced destroying ma-

chines. During the exposition of their

hostile disposition, they fired a platoon

at a milk strainer of tin, on a spring

house, belonging to a poor Cherokee



A FRANCIS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, AUG. 3.

CENSUS.—Mr. Sheffer has politely furnished us with the following, which is complete, with the exception of four families in the two latter townships:

Germany	Mountjoy	Woolsey
Free white males, 730	724	478
Free white females, 765	720	495
Free persons of color, 20	29	14
slaves for years, 1	6	1
Total, 1517	1479	988
Population in 1820, 1272	1483	935
Increase, 245		53
Decrease, 4		

Littlestown contains 302 inhabitants; increase in ten years, 3.

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending July 24, was 204—in Philadelphia, 196—in Baltimore, 2. The increased mortality has been owing to the extreme heat of the weather.

Notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, the average receipts for travelling on the Rail Road at Baltimore have been above one thousand dollars per week! The quick motion of the Cars, says the Gazette, causes a current of air, which rends the ride at times agreeable.

BOLIVAR.—A late arrival from Cartagena brings intelligence that there has been a counter revolution in Venezuela; that Gen. Paez has been forced to resign his authority, and that the Department had declared for a re-union with New Grenada. All classes of people are calling upon BOLIVAR not to desert the country. In a reply to an address of the civil authorities of Cartagena, he, however, appears to be determined upon that point—but says

absence will terminate, when his absence will cease to excite jealousy. Venezuela, it is said, "the reaction general, and the people have taken arms *en masse* to support it. They demand the presence of the Liberator, and nothing else will satisfy them. Gen. Chads, one of the wealthiest men of these valleys, has orders to see the Liberator wherever he may be found, and to follow him to Europe, if by any chance he has left Colombia." Bolivar received with enthusiasm wherever he goes. What effect these circumstances will have upon his previous determination, is uncertain.

Car. the murderer of Col. Dunn, Harper's Ferry, is sentenced to be g on Friday the 27th inst.

COMMUNICATION.

was happy in attending, last week, examination of Young Ladies under direction of the Rev. Mr. Marsden. say we were highly pleased, would put a moderate expression of our satisfaction. The promptness, confidence, and ease of their replies to some of the higher questions in Chemistry, evinced the superintendance of Master Workman—whilst their orderly, and lady like behavior, gave the moral as conspicuous as the mental culture.

Mr. Marsden's mode of instruction peculiar—combining useful and interesting theory with practical knowledge. That the means are compatible the attainment of Education, must be evident to all those who attended examination, as his system is so simple and lucid. His mode of instruction will always be appreciated. They are of no manner of importance, and refined curiosities are calculated only to injure the youthful mind, make it fatigued.

Mr. Marsden has our best wishes his success may be commensurate with his labor.

We unite with the writer of the article, in bearing testimony to the correct and efficient manner in which Mr. Marsden's Seminary for Females is conducted. We

have also had an opportunity of observing the course of instruction adopted by Judge McCLEAN, for the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care; and hesitate not in saying, that few instructors could be found, whose weight of moral, and religious character, and careful attention, so richly entitle them to the confidence of parents, interested in the moral and intellectual improvement of their children.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. HARPER.—I am highly gratified to see the exertions of some of our Farmers, to introduce into this County the breed of improved Durham Short-horned Cattle. The superiority of this breed can be seen by reference to the sale of Col. Powell's Stock, which averaged \$320 each. The Bull Sussex has arrived safe, and is now in the possession of Wm. McCLELLAN, Jr. Esq.—The public generally are invited to call and see him.

A FARMER.

Sale of the Hon. J. Hare Powell's stock of Durham short-horned cattle, at Powelton, near Philadelphia. June 16, 1830.

COWS.

Volante, sold to Mr. Perkins, of N. Y. \$305 Annabella, sold to Mr. Freeman, of Balt. 310 Stately, sold to Mr. J. A. Tainter, of Connecticut, 265

Virginia, sold to S. G. Wright, of N. J. 240 Yorkshire Belle, sick, sold to Mr. Benedict, of N. J. 151

Zenobia, sold to Dr. Thomas, of Balt. 410 Sarah, sold to " " 410 Delight, sold to Mr. Dager, of N. York, 250 Hon. sold to Mr. Freeman, of Balt. 240 Maria, sold to Mr. Michell, 310

HEIFERS.

Marcia, sold to Mr. Rouch, of Philad. 240 Zulinda, sold to Mr. Perkins, of N. Y. 201

Adelaide, sold to S. Allen, 330 Lucilla, sold to Mr. Barnitz, 226

Calista, sold to J. P. Thompson, of Frederick City, Md. 225

Nora, sold to Mr. Elmer, Maryland. 255

BULLS.

Bolivar sold to Mr. Chew, of Md. 405 Tecumseh, sold to Dr. Thomas of Balt. 510 Diego, sold to Mr. E. E. 300

Orlando, sold to Mr. J. P. Thompson, of Frederick City, Md. 300

Roderick, sold to Mr. Wright, of N. Y. 201

Memnon, sold to Mr. Briscoe, 405

Mr. Powell bid in the following:—

Heifers—Ortella, \$350; Garcia, 300; Eugenia, 250; Belle and calf, 200; Ophelia, 500. Cows—Gallant, 225; Free Love, 300; six bull calves, 200 each.

Heifers of three years, was bought in at \$500, and some of the calves of four months at \$300, one bull of 10 months at \$400, and others at proportionate prices were reserved.

The animals which were not sold, are now in the possession of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, (Pa.) who by his liberality, skill, extensive arrangements, fine land, and ample means, will be enabled to extend the advantages to be derived from this breed.

Thus we find out of the above list that 3 bulls and 2 cows sold together for \$2,140.

Two bull calves, Orlando, and Diego, sold for \$600. Two heifer calves of 7 months, Calista and Marcia, sold for \$465. And deducting two only from the total sale, viz:

Yorkshire belle, cow, which was sold with a knowledge and understanding of its being disordered, for \$151; and the six days old calves above mentioned—the sale of the remaining 21 head will average \$320 each.

—

CARLISLE, July 29.

Lightning.—On Sunday evening last, the *bara* of Mr. Bricker, in Silver Spring township, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed. That which is most to be lamented is, the destruction of Mr. Bricker's whole harvest, which had been housed the previous day, the last load of which was on a wagon on the barn floor.—*Volunteer.*

—

The Tornado that caused such ravages and devastation at Shelbyville, and other places in Tennessee, on the 31st May, was severely felt at Little Rock, (Arkansas) over which it passed between eight and nine o'clock, and reached Charlotte about half past ten, a distance of about two hundred and sixty five miles in a direct line; from thence it appears to have turned to the south east, and reached Shelbyville, about seventy miles farther, about 12 o'clock the same night, having travelled a distance of about three hundred and thirty-five miles in the short space of about three and a half hours!

—

If the dog-days have not commenced, certain it is the dog-nights have; for every puppy in our village is baying at the moon, or, in the absence of Luna, at some of the orbs that stud the sky in her absence. What with the restlessness produced by a temperature of 90 degrees, and the yelping of "Tray, Bla bla, Sweetheart, and all," a night must be a particular favorite of Somers, if permitted to enjoy a hour's undisturbed repose. Surely "the Dog-star reigns." *Virginia Free Press.*

Death of Gen. Sucre.—Letters received by the Monthly, of New York, state that Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre had been assassinated while on his way to Piso. If this be true, it is much to be lamented. Next to Bolivar, Gen. Sucre is the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Comana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently was 37 years old at the time

of his death. Letters received by the Asiatic Journal for June state, that an agreement has been entered into by the inhabitants of the town and territory of Malacca, that *slavery shall not be recognised in said town and territory, after the 31st of December, 1841.*—This agreement was entered into, through the medium of deputations from the different classes of inhabitants, viz: five persons on behalf of the Portuguese, and as many on behalf of the Chinese, the Malays, and the Choo-les respectively.

Cool Remedy.—A woman was carried before a magistrate in London, charged with being a common scold. She pleaded jealousy, and the influence of the natural tongue. The magistrate advised her always to take a mouthful of cold water, and keep it in her mouth until her passion was over.

CENSUS—continued.

1830. 1820. Inc.		
Petersburg, Va.	8300	6690
Wheeling,	5211	1567
Salem, Mass.	13866	12781
Carlisle, Pa.	3705	2996
Newville,	533	412
Wilkesbarre,	1150	755
Northumberland,	1030	708
Greensburg,	812	771
Indiana,	432	317
Kittanning,	519	318
Mount Vernon, O.	1000	403
New Castle, Del.	1009	1025 dec. 16
N. London, Conn.	4440	3330

FLOUR. in Baltimore, on Friday, \$5 25		
CORN....	45
RYE.....	45 to 47
OATS.....	26 to 28
WHISKEY,.....	20 to 21

BEDS,

On Friday last, an infant son of Mr. John G. Long, of this borough.

At Berlin, in this county, on Sunday the 18th ult. Dr. JOSEPH BERGLEIT, formerly of Lebanon county, and recently of this town.

On Saturday evening the 24th ult. JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. of M' Sherry's town, in the 79th year of his age.

On Monday the 26th ult. MR. FREDERICK SHULTZ, of Hanover, York county, in the 82d year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 21st July, DOMINICK F. KELLY, in the 18th year of his age, late a student of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.

On the 2d ult. at Natchez, after a short illness, the Hon. ROBERT H. ADAMS, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

On the 25th ult. the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the 25th, in Baltimore, Mrs. BECCA S. BRIEN, wife of John M'Pherson Brien, Esq. of Washington co. Md. On the same day, Mrs. ELIZA M'CLELLAN, wife of Col. Samuel M' Clellan, of Baltimore.

BOOKS.

THOSE persons who have in their possession Books of the Subscribers, which have been borrowed for more than six months, are respectfully requested to return them—and I will cheerfully lend others to supply their places. I would be pleased, if it were possible, to have them "take a fresh start" once more.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Aug. 3. 31

THE IMPROVED

Durham short-horn Bull,

SUSSEX,

THIS Bull is now standing for the season one mile north of the Borough, at the farm of Wm. McCLELLAN, Jr. Farmers would probably find it their interest to procure this breed as soon as possible.

Aug. 3. 31

TICKETS ONLY \$4!

THE FOURTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 14th of Aug.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn

Balots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000	11	do	150
1 do	4,500	50	do
1 do	2,000	51	do
1 do	1,500	51	do
1 do	1,048	51	do
4 do	1,048	102	do
4 do	400	153	do
5 do	370	11475	do
5 do	200	4	

Tickets, \$1. Halves, \$2.

Other Shares in proportion.

Changes for all the above Prizes,</

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship New-York arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th June, and brought papers from London to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th. From the New-York Evening papers and the second edition of the *Journal of Commerce*, we select the following:

His Majesty was still living, and while it was daily expected that his dissolution would be announced, it was thought very possible that by the unrelenting care taken of him, his life might be prolonged many weeks.

A letter in the *Court Circular*, from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th June, says:

It is but too true, that this amendment in his Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side near the region of the heart. This some of the Journals inflicted upon the Royal Sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and, as it appears at present, with unexpectedly beneficial effects.

The recent improvement in his Majesty's symptoms is said to have been occasioned by the rupture of an internal abscess, which took place during one of the violent paroxysms to which the royal sufferer has been subject.

The forgery bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 7th, and Sir James Mackintosh's motion to abolish capital punishment except for the forgery of wills, was carried by a majority of thirteen.

In the House of Commons on the 10th June, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Peel replied—

That the restrictions laid by the State of Georgia on vessels having on board free persons of color, and the requisition that such vessels should perform a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment merely of internal regulation passed by that State, and that we had no right, as a friendly Power, to interfere in the regulation: however, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations.

On the 15th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion to adopt measures for withdrawing the settlement at Sierra Leone, which he urged had been a total failure.

He made a statement of the frightful mortality which had carried off the population there in different years. After a debate, in which Gen. Gascoyne made a worthless attack on the friends of negro emancipation, Mr. Hume withdrew his resolution, and moved for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, which was agreed to.

STILL LATER.

The packet ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston late in the evening of Tuesday last.

The king was still living—but it was out of the compass of probability that his suffering could be protracted many days.

LIVERPOOL, June 22d, 12, A. M.

The only thing which absorbs the public attention here is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning, by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch: recovery is impossible.

FRENCH ARMY LANDED!

An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday morning, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The debarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th June, at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division of Betherneze has captured nine guns and two mortars. The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—By the brig Ocean at New-York, Gibraltar papers to the 10th June, have been received, confirming the statement made in several letters from Mahon of the horrible murder of the crews of two French vessels by the Algerines—the following are extracts.

MALTA, June 2.

The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Captain Hastings, of H. M. brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ultimo.

On the 29th, Captain Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to the Commodore, but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore on the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Captain Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Captain Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding the dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who, it is supposed, are massacred, as a reward of 200 dollars is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain; whose recital and miraculous escape were enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

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PROCLAMATION.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Frenchmen! The last Chamber of Deputies have misconceived my intentions. I had a right to calculate on their concurrence in accomplishing the good I meditated. It was refused me. As the father of my people, my heart is affected at this; as King, I am offended.—I pronounced the dissolution of the Chambers.

Frenchmen! Your prosperity is my glory; your happiness is mine. At the moment when the electoral colleges are to open in every part of my kingdom, it is right that you should listen to the voice of your King.

To maintain the Constitution and the institutions which are founded upon it, has been and always will be the end of my efforts. But to attain this end, I must act freely, and cause to be respected the sacred immunities which appertain to my crown.

These constitute the guarantee of public repose and your liberties. The nature of the government would be changed, if culpable encroachments should enfeeble my prerogatives; and I should be false to my oath were I to permit it.

Under the shade of the government, France has become flourishing and free. She owes to it her privileges, her credit, and her industry.—France finds nothing to envy in other states, and has nothing to desire but the preservation of the rights she possesses.

Be firm then for your rights. I associate them with my own, and will protect them with equal solicitude.

Be not seduced by the insidious words of the enemies of your repose. Repel with indignation the suspicious and hypocritical fears which shake the public confidence, and are intended to excite serious disorders. The signs of those who propagate these false apprehensions, shall be overthrown before my immovable resolution. Your security and your interests shall no more be compromised than your liberties. I guard them equally!

Electors! Haste to your Colleges. Let not a culpable negligence prevent your attendance. Let the same sentiments animate you, for under the same banner you rally!

It is your King who demands it; it is your father who calls you.

Fulfil your duties: I shall accomplish mine.

Given in our Palace of the Thuiilles, on the 13th day of June, in the year 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

By the King. CHARLES.

The President of the council of Ministers.

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers, a Bill legalizing Catholic Marriages. A deputation from the Catholics waited on his Grace, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the relief bill, or rather it is but its national development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation, will by degrees drop away; and at last all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, will fade into oblivion, if the madness of parties do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.

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From a late London Paper.

UNEMPLOYED MONEY.—It has been stated, on good authority, that the balances of money, at this moment, lying unemployed in the Bank of England, do not amount to less than £7,000,000 sterling. The greater part is lodged in the Bank by bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find employment. It is a subject of great interest to determine in what mode this surplus of capital will be brought into employment. If channels cannot be found at home, it will seek employment in foreign countries. The great money transactions, therefore, of the next twelve months, can hardly fail to present some remarkable peculiarities.

THE INDIANS.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

NEW ECHOTA, July 3.

We invite our readers to peruse the following extracts of letters, and let them make what comments they please. One observation, however, we cannot forbear to make. The arms of the Union are to be employed in subjecting us to the jurisdiction of Georgia!—Did you know this, Christian reader? Did you know that the arms of the Republic of the United States were to co-operate with our oppressors! Oh! tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon!

GOLD MINES, June 24, 1830.

MR. BOUDINOT—Sir: When I left New Echota for the gold mines, I expected no interruption from any source whatever, but I have been painfully disappointed, as well as the Cherokees at this place, in search for gold.

A detachment of the United States' troops have been stationed at this place. They a few days ago arrested nine gold diggers, citizens of Georgia, and delivered them over to the civil authority, charged with the violation of the laws of the United States, prohibiting intrusions on Indian lands. But as the claims of abstract justice have been superseded by political expediency, these men have been discharged without any punishment.

On the 22d, the authorities of Georgia, consisting of a Colonel, a Captain, and a Sheriff, and about 30 or 40 men, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prisoners under the laws of the State, for taking the gold of Georgia, and marched us over gold pits, logs, and bushes, in a style called Indian file, to be committed to gaol, and dealt with according to law and Georgia's justice.

As we marched with a guard before and behind, I indulged in contrasting past scenes with my present condition, now in the custody of the Georgians, for no other cause than working the land of my forefathers. But as the march was now hurried on, yet slow at that, for I had hurt both of my feet, and could not walk fast, our conquerors came in contact with the troops of the United States, by whom they were all arrested, and taken prisoners, their fire arms taken from them, and they taken to the commander's quarters, 25 miles from this place, where the two conflicting powers settled the controversy, viz: That the State of Georgia had the right to enforce her laws over the Cherokees. Upon this decision of the two parties at collision, the Cherokees

have been notified by the commander of the United States' troops, that he cannot afford us any protection, in consequence of the Georgia laws being extended over us. We are also notified by the officers of Georgia, that they will arrest us all in the course of two or three days, for taking the gold of Georgia—but we are not yet intimidated. Being very conscious that we are not trespassers on State rights, we expect all to be taken to gaol according to notice.

From another letter, dated June 27, we make the following extract:

On the 24th inst. another military force of about one hundred Georgians made its appearance. They marched upon us when digging for gold, and peremptorily ordered us to desist.—The charge of a warlike force upon us, in time of profound peace, and on a collection of defenceless Cherokees, effected a shock that has completely paralysed our operations. They committed some depredations that are common with lawless and unprincipled men. After parading their troops among the numerous pits dug up for gold, they commenced destroying machines. During the exposition of their hostile disposition, they fired a platoon at a milk strainer of tin, on a spring house, belonging to a poor Cherokee woman. This is the manner in which the uncontrolled movements of the Georgians have cast an indelible blot on the American character.

I inclose you an order of Lieut. Frazer, commanding the U. States' troops, which places us in the most extraordinary situation. These troops have made arrangements to assist the Georgians in enforcing the laws of the State over us.

ORDER.—An arrangement has been entered into, by which there will be mutual assistance between the United States' Troops and the civil authority of Georgia in all civil processes, the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia having been extended over the chartered limits, and all the natives are hereby advised to return to their homes, and submit to the proclamation of the State authority. E. FRAZER.

P. S. They cannot be supported any longer in any thing inconsistent with the Laws of the State."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia United States' Gazette, draws the following melancholy picture of the present situation of the City of Washington:

"The check which has been given to the growth and prosperity of the city of Washington, the favored creation of the father of his country, and the cherished of all the succeeding Presidents up to him, who now fills the chair of the executive, was never more manifest than it is at this moment. Formerly, the spring months were ushered in by the sound of the trowel, the hammer, and the saw. The blaze of a circle of brick kilns broke through the darkness of midnight; and the morning sun rose on hundreds of buildings springing simultaneously, as it were by magic touch, from the union of industry and enterprise. Property gradually increased in value every foot of the soil began to be appreciated, and a spirit of speculation became manifest, which, under judicious regulations, administered to the extension of the city. A change and a cloud have come over this prospect of prosperity. We now see, indeed, a few houses slowly elevating themselves at distant intervals, but the most conspicuous of these are those which are built by wealthy proprietors, who have been placed by fortune above the mischievous operation of political power and favor. Speculation is withered, enterprise is checked, industry lacks employment, property has suffered a diminution in value, and nothing but the hope of a new era, when the prostrated energies of the city may be revived, keeps the great body of our mechanics—the bone and sinew of our population—from sinking into despair and bankruptcy."

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Governor Houston, late of Tennessee, and more recently a resident among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, is, it seems, about to try his fortune in the Indian trade. We understand that during his late visit to New York, he, in connexion with a gentleman from Nashville, purchased goods to the amount of \$20,000, for this express purpose. He has been adopted as the son of Jolly, a Cherokee Chief.—*Ball Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, July 27.

For the last eleven or twelve days, the thermometer has been, at some time in every day, at above 90 degrees of Fahrenheit; and at no hour of the four and twenty, during the same period, has it ranged much below 80. This great heat has caused within this District, and especially among the recent emigrants working along the line of the Canal, a number of sudden deaths. We shall not overrate the number of deaths from the direct influence of the sun, or from drinking cold water, in that part of the District which lies East of the Potomac, at twenty-five or thirty.

Nat. Int.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday week, a large new barn attached to the Stage House of Mr. John Frink at Stockbridge, Mass. was consumed by fire, together with its contents. There were in the stables, at the time, nineteen valuable horses, all of which perished in the flames—One post-coach, several sets of harness, sleighs, wagons and other carriages, the property of Mr. F. were also consumed. The fire had made such progress when first discovered, that it was impossible to save any of the horses, and the poor animals were left to their fate—to be literally roasted alive. Their frantic ravings, while suffering the tortures of the flames, are represented as calculated to move the stoutest hearts.

EMIGRATION.

There arrived at New York, up to the 23d of June last, upwards of 8000 steerage passengers. It would be a curious fact to ascertain what accession of population the British North American Provinces and the United States have received from Europe since 1815. It cannot be less, on an average, than \$5,000 a year, or 490,000. It may be indeed fairly estimated at 500,000. Allowing each family of 5 persons to have brought out money, clothes and other property valued at 20 sovereigns, they would have added a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. Supposing their labor worth 90 dollars or 20 sovereigns a year, their productive industry will be worth at a very low estimate, £2,000,000 annually. How small a proportion of the annual revenue even this sum is, (had all the gains gone to pay taxes) compared with the revenue of Great Britain—(156,000,000.) This imperfect statement shows beyond doubt that even the schemes of temporary and partial relief to Great Britain, by emigration, must all be vain.

Quebec Gazette.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of Six Hundred Millions of Men.

The *Galena Advertiser* states that a roof of 1235 square feet may be covered with 765 pounds of sheet lead, which at the present prices, would cost \$3.50 or about 20 dollars less than the price of the necessary shingles at Baltimore. The lead covering it is supposed lasts as long as the walls of the house, and when no longer wanted as a covering, would not be lost. A shingle roof needs repairs or renovation in twenty years.

PROMISES.

We never knew a man who was noted for making and breaking promises, but turned out to be a hollow-hearted villain. An individual who to-day will hold out expectations for the morrow which he knows there is not a moral possibility of fulfilling, is either void of all principle, or soon will be thus recognized. Under no emergency should a man say "I will," if there shall be a doubt as to the fulfilment of that will. Every man is liable to make errors of calculation, and to be subjected to disappointment; and when, therefore, a promise is broken, under circumstances of disappointment, over which the promiser held no control, he should not be held culpable. In the every day affairs of life, nothing perhaps is more injurious than false promises. Every man depends upon the promise of his neighbor, and in nine cases out of ten these pledges of honor are not redeemed. Thus one promise may produce twenty, and the falsity of the first may contribute to the fallacy of the others.

By this course the system becomes universally practiced, until at last a man's word is considered of no more avail in the performance of an act either of duty or obligation, than so much wind.

Promises are delicate things when brought in connexion with a man's reputation. Still there are situations in life where to promise, even when not intending to perform, is unavoidable. Every man who has been subjected to the reverses of fortune and the adversities of life, can at once point out situations in his career, where a false promise was absolutely necessary. No man should judge too harshly of his fellow, especially if the sunshine of prosperity had never departed from the former.

Nothing teaches us philosophy and charity so much as trouble—nothing will sooner call forth our sympathies for a fellow creature, than the recollection of some desperate emergency, in which by the force of circumstances we have been placed. Lavater observes,

"to enjoy blunders may proceed from a comic turn, but to enjoy blunders because they make the blunderer contemptible, is a fiendlike joy, that oysters crimes, as causes of perdition to others, as emolument to you."

The same theory with misfortune. It is indeed a fiendlike propensity for a man to enjoy the adversities of another, merely that he is benefited in a pecuniary point of view thereby. Yet this is characteristic of human nature and of the general world.

Seldom is it that we do not find men of business exulting at the downfall of a neighbor, more especially if that neighbor is a rival. It is a pithy saying of Franklin, that the man who is good at making an excuse is seldom good for any thing else. This will, with a slight alteration, apply to the man of promises.

He who is fertile in these expedients will seldom be found among the promptest to execute. The foible of promising has now become so generally distinguished, that when an individual becomes known for this vice, he is generally considered a knave. In short, he is not recognised as a man of his word, a man of honor, or one who will bend every nerve in an effort to keep within the pale of his engagements.

Consequently he is looked upon with a cautious eye, as one unworthy to be trusted, and the whole tenor of his history takes its color accordingly. No crime is more culpable than a breach of promise where the heart and its happiness are concerned. No punishment, however severe, can be more than adequate to its heinousness, no penalty too exorbitant. "Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, and looks as he speaks and writes, is honest." Who deceives in all these things is not.

"Who, instantly, without evasion, gives a dispassionate refusal of what he can or what he cannot give, will impart to his most rapid ayes, the firmness of an oath."

But who will, upon all occasions, give fair words of promise, then prevaricate and evade their import, is not worthy of trust, is not worthy of confidence. We admit that there are circumstances in which a man may be placed, where to promise is unavoidable even without the hope of performing. But where a man's whole life is one continued system of deceit and villainy, kept up by flattering promises and dazzling expectations, be sure that man is base and treacherous, be sure that his friendship is valueless, his honor that of the apostate.

Cure of the Tooth Ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit, together, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth."

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.
Of WASHED WOOL.

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

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